

"SOME FLOUR"



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GREAT PRAISE
FOR THE POPE

Berlin, Aug. 2. By wireless to Sayville.—Commenting upon the appeal for peace issued last week by Pope Benedict, the Cologne Gazette says: "Pope Benedict has erected to his memory a lasting monument deserving the gratitude of mankind far beyond that of Catholic circles, but it is met in London, Paris, Rome and Petrograd with a sharp 'no'."

"Meanwhile Germany grasps her sword still firmer and is ready to deal heavier blows to accomplish what religion and humanity are unable to accomplish, and to secure an honorable and lasting peace."

NEVADA HILLS EARNS \$17,000 IN QUARTER
Salt Lake, Aug. 3.—Showing a net profit of \$17,045.56, the report of operations of the Nevada Hills Mining company for the three months ended June 30 is being mailed the stockholders. There was mined during the three-month period 16,410 tons of ore, which ran \$5.93 per ton. The loss in the tailings amounted to about 97 cents a ton, the net expense to \$2.92 cents per ton, leaving a net profit of \$1,042 per ton.

Secretary C. F. Burton reports \$33,158.41 cash on hand and in banks, supplies valued at \$42,748.60, bullion and concentrates in transit amounting to \$13,539.49, values in mill solution valued at \$20,000, unexpired insurance amounting to \$1302.98, bills receivable amounting to \$166,000, and accounts receivable to \$2387.07. The net resources of the company amount to \$278,145.14.

ALIKE.
Philo—Did you say window or widow?
Sopher—I said widow, but they are both very much alike.
Philo—How so?
Sopher—When I get near either of them I always look out.—Judge.

"Death Knell of the Turk."
(Special War Pictures.)



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ACTS ON
MEXICO

South American Countries Invited by Wilson to a Conference

Washington, Aug. 2.—The United States has decided to ask the co-operation of South and Central America in the next step to restore peace to Mexico. The ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala have been asked to confer with Secretary of State Robert Lansing here Thursday.

This announcement was made at the state department tonight: "On Thursday afternoon there will be an informal conference at the state department to consider the Mexican situation. Those taking part in the conference will be the ambassadors from Brazil, Argentina and Chile and the three ranking ministers of the American republics, namely those of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala. As to the details which will be considered, nothing can be said at the present time, as the conference will be entirely confidential."

Should Meet Approval.
While the state department characterized the coming conference as an informal one, the sentiment has been growing among American officials that the next step in the Mexican situation should be one which would meet the approval of the world and should be taken in concert with the nations of Central and South America, even if in the last event the trend should be toward military action.

The three ambassadors were mediators in the Niagara conference in the summer of 1914. The three ministers are, in point of authority, at the head of the Central American legation corps. Action in concert with the Central and South American would be in line with President Wilson's plan for a closer relationship between the United States and those countries, and is planned to show that the United States considers the Mexican question the common cause of the Pan-American group and that this government entertains no idea of territorial aggression, but is acting solely as Mexico's nearest powerful friend and neighbor.

Countries Considered.
Those in closest touch with the Mexican situation have been aware for some time that the views of the Pan-Americans were being taken into consideration and on various occasions have seen in the president's utterances intimations to that effect. Some of the closest observers of the Mexican situation as long ago as last March professed to see the president's plan for Pan-American co-operation when he delivered an address on the Argentine battleship Moreno and said:

"I feel that I am speaking the sentiments of my fellow countrymen when I say that there is a growing warmth of affection as well as understanding for the countries of the great American hemisphere, which we are coming daily to understand better, and which are, I hope, daily coming to understand us better, and to which we are drawn by feeling as well as interest—by the desire to be comrades in some common understanding for humanity as well as neighbors."

"I want to express my feeling as president of the United States that we are rapidly approaching a day when the Americans will draw together as they never have drawn together before, and that it will be a union not of political ties but of understanding and of mutual helpfulness."

It is believed that the president then was thinking of Pan-American joint action with regard to Mexico, even to joint military operations if necessary.

At this stage, however, it is not believed that military operations are contemplated as a next step.

The South and Central American have been keeping closely informed of the situation. In fact, the Brazilian minister in Mexico City has been the source to which the United States has turned during the last sixteen months for the care of the interests of Americans and foreigners in the distressed capital.

All the Pan-American governments have been receiving reports from their ministers and consuls. It is known, however, that if the situation should come to a pass where armed force might be necessary to open the railroad to Mexico City for protection of the legations and non-combatants or should an armed occupation be necessary as a prelude to restoration of constitutional government and elections, the South and Central American probably would receive and welcome an invitation to share the work with the United States.

Matter of Dispute.
How the factions in Mexico would regard such a joint action is a matter of dispute. On one hand the suggestion has been met with the declaration that some of the South American countries typified the so-called "clerical" element. On the other hand, the leaders have professed to be ready to embrace any plan for peace which included as its first object the maintenance of the territorial sovereignty of Mexico, free elections and restoration of the government to the constitutional line from which it departed with the death of President Madero and the ascendancy of Victoriano Huerta to a dictatorship.

The Thursday conference is the step President Wilson and the cabinet had in mind, when, a few weeks ago, a statement was issued to the American people on the Mexican situation, and intended for the information of the Mexican leaders themselves. This statement declared in forcible language that the patience of the United States was becoming exhausted with three years of revolution and chaos and that unless the Mexican leaders themselves found some way to accommodate their differences, the United States, as Mex-

ico's next friend and neighbor, would be constrained to decide what means should be employed to restore peace.

Announcement Hurried.
When President Wilson went to the summer White house at Cornish, N. H., it was expected that nothing would be done until his return. The recent almost kaleidoscopic development in Mexico City, however, are believed to have influenced the announcement of action at this time.

The state department was disturbed today by reports that General Villa had driven American and other foreign merchants from Chihuahua, confiscated their property and executed six of their Mexican colleagues. American consular agents were called upon for immediate reports. Protests came from diplomatic representatives of foreign powers. Colville Barclay, in charge at the British embassy in the absence of the ambassador, called at the state department to protest against the reported seizure by Villa of property of British subjects and their expulsion from the country. After this visit, Secretary Lansing conferred with Assistant Secretary Breckenridge of the war department and Leon C. Canova, chief of the division of Mexican affairs. Dispatches to American consular officials were the direct result.

Enrico Lorente, Villa's Washington representative, also conferred with Mr. Breckenridge. He said he would endeavor to learn the facts from his chief.

ITALIAN GUNS
DO GOOD WORK

Milan, Aug. 2.—The first line of the Austrian defenses in Carse having been taken and the Italian front advanced over a considerable distance of the most difficult country east of Montefalco, the second line of Austrian fortifications, hastily erected from Rubbia to Pietro Rosa, on the eastern slopes of the Vallone depression, are now to be carried. The Italian army is fully equal to its new task. The attack on the Austrians' second line has already begun with success.

The Italian artillery has been brought forward rapidly and is bombarding the new Austrian trenches. The infantry has maintained a steady pressure on the retreating Austrians and each day is marked by the capture of a number of prisoners and considerable booty. The number of officers taken prisoner continues exceptionally high, compared to the number of men. Various explanations are offered, but the real one, from the prisoners' own statements, seems that the terrible effect of Italian artillery on the Austrians when attacking or compelled to retreat so demoralizes the men that they are panic-stricken and abandon the officers. The latter, completely helpless because of the murderous fire, fall into the hands of the Italian infantry, which by rapid forward dashes takes them by surprise.

Stubborn Resistance.
The Austrians do not surrender through cowardice or weak defense. On the contrary, they have shown the most stubborn resistance, which is overcome only by the excellent organization of the Italian troops, their splendid tactical leadership, the power of their artillery and the valor of their officers and men.

In connection with the battle of Carse Hill, the advance of the Italian positions at Lava has considerable importance, keeping the Austrians busy defending both of the Gorizia flanks. The wedge driven here between Gorizia and Tolmino is giving the Austrians considerable concern. Monte Kuk, where the Italians occupied the trenches on the slopes, is the key to a system of trenches and fortifications on Monte Saso which the Italian batteries now have at their mercy. The Italian positions also are beginning to threaten the rear of Monte Sabotino, defending the extreme right of the Austrians on the Isonzo. Monte Sabotino also is threatened by the Italian batteries at Doggero.

At Vallone, in the Carse, the Austrians have attempted a resolute offensive against the Italian right wing, chiefly against the positions of the Italian trenches which were recently driven at Monte Selbusi. They were repulsed with severe losses, several hundred dead being left at one place.

Losses Are Grave.
At the extreme right great reinforcements, sent in dense columns from Duono and marching to attack the Italian position at Doberdo, came under the fire of the heavy Italian batteries and were broken up with grave losses.

The Italian heavy artillery has begun to interfere considerably with Austrian attempts to bring up reinforcements, the large contingents being immediately shelled before they can reach the trenches. The remarkable precision of the gunners' aim accounts for the great losses sustained by the Austrians.

The Teutons in Carse alone are estimated at more than 170,000, a large percentage of whom already have been put out of action. Another brilliant achievement was the capture by Italian troops of the summit of Porcella, where by the combined attack of two separate columns, carried out with heroic bravery, the Austrians were driven out of their trenches at the point of the bayonet and their positions occupied.

The combined artillery and infantry attack on the positions recently taken by the Italians at Costa Bello has completely failed and the Austrians have been driven back with considerable loss.

INJURED BOY IS IN SERIOUS CONDITION
Reuben Hanson, the 15-year-old son of Louis Hanson of Warren, who was seriously injured recently while working on the farm of Lyman Skeen, is still in a critical condition, according to a late report. At the time he received his injuries, he was dressing a belt on a piece of machinery. His finger became caught and his arm was whirled around the pulley with a force and speed that threw him to the floor on his head. He was picked up unconscious and his condition since then has changed but little.

Read the Classified Ads.
Read the Classified Ads.

RIO GRANDE ROAD TO
ENTER IDAHO OVER
ELECTRIC LINE

Salt Lake, Aug. 3.—From unofficial sources comes the report that the Denver & Rio Grande is planning to secure a franchise with the Ogden, Logan Idaho electric line to use its cars for hauling freight at such hours as the line will be open to such traffic as an example, from midnight until passenger traffic opens the following morning. Such an arrangement would give the Denver & Rio Grande entry into southern Idaho, a plan long desired by the road. It is said that the agreement might be reached through amalgamation of freight interests. If carried through, the arrangement would create keen competition in freight as well as passenger business.

WARSAW A CITY
OF TURBULENCE

Warsaw, July 31, via Petrograd, Aug. 2, 1 p. m. and via London, 6:20 p. m.—The intimation that the Vistula line was to be abandoned by the Russians and beginning of the removal of factories, government institutions, hospitals created intense excitement among all classes of the population of the Polish capital.

It was feared that the military authorities might deem the evacuation of the city a necessity and would destroy a greater part of the city to prevent its use by the Germans as a base.

Nearly all male inhabitants have left the city and many of those who remained sent their families out during the past fortnight.

The streets, which generally are thronged, were deserted.

That period had passed with the realization that the city is to be spared, those remaining having taken up their normal trend of living.

The French and Belgian consuls left the capital in the early days of German proximity, turning over their affairs to the American consul, Hernando de Soto.

The city police and administrative authorities have continued their functions, thus operating to restore the confidence of the people.

In the meantime arrangements have been completed to substitute for the existing police and city authorities the Polish civil militia and government, should the former find it necessary to cease their activities.

The civic militia has received full instructions and will take over the policing both of the city and nearby suburbs.

The civic administration embraces the criminal courts and already has entered upon that function to the extent of taking charge of prisoners.

From the prisons a majority of the grave offenders have been removed to central Russia and there remain only minor criminals and civic offenders. The cost of provisions is daily rising, virtually none having reached the city from the outside.

Three daily newspapers have been suspended. One of them was founded in 1774 and was the organ of the popular Democratic party.

BRITISH USING UNDERSEA BOATS
London, Aug. 2.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten their great eastern battle front with success at both extremities, including the occupation of Mitau in the north and further progress beyond Chelm in southeast Poland, the situation before Warsaw proper remains unchanged and obscure.

Few additional details have reached London concerning the plans for the abandonment of the city, but apparently the time has not yet come when the Russians to relinquish their present hold on the capital or at least no word of its evacuation has come to London.

Invigorated, southeast of Warsaw, heretofore erroneously reported invested, is now nearing that state in fact, according to the Berlin announcement, but from Invigorated eastward to Chelm and beyond the Russians who had to abandon the railway are fighting most desperately in an endeavor to hold up Field Marshal von Mackensen's advance northward into Poland, a movement which seriously threatens the Russian center retreating from Warsaw.

The western theatre has furnished nothing to alter the situation and it remains for the British navy to furnish an unexpected contribution to the day's news with the sinking of a German destroyer off the German coast by a submarine, and a strange assortment of performances by another British undersea boat operating the sea of Marmora. The craft not only crept so close to Constantinople as to launch torpedoes at lighters in the Golden Horn, presumably awaiting munitions from the arsenal, but with its guns bombarded and for a time tied up the railway skirting the Asiatic coast, delaying a troop train and causing havoc among the ammunition stores.

In addition the submarine considerably damaged Turkish shipping and sunk one craft believed to be a gunboat.

Pronouncements in the Duma at Petrograd and by the Russian ambassador at London indicate that Russia and England are anxious to denounce the reports that the Russian people are disgusted.

No hint of a separate peace or of dissatisfaction with England's policy comes from any authoritative source and Count Benckendorff made it plain that, while there may have been some sentimental popular feeling in his country for a diversion in the west to relieve the strain in Russia, there had been no criticism emanating from those who understood the military situation.

UTAH COUNTY TAX LEVY IS INCREASED
Provo, Aug. 2.—The county commissioners at their regular meeting

here today fixed the tax levy for the year 1915, cutting out at least one department, lowering the levy in others and raising the levy for roads, the total being one-half mill higher than last year.

The levy made today is 10 mills for all purposes, except for the district and high schools, and is divided as follows: General purposes, 3.8 mills; poor and indigent, 1 mill; county schools, 3 mills; advertising and exhibition, 2 of a mill; state roads, 2 mills.

The levy for last year was: General purposes, 4 mills; poor and indigent, 1 mill; county schools, 4 mills; dependent mothers' pensions, 3 of a mill; advertising and exhibition purposes, 2 of a mill, making a total of 9 1/2 mills.

One mill is deducted on the county schools from the last year levy and the item of dependent mothers' pensions is cut out entirely.

On a valuation reported by the county auditor of \$17,055,000, the 10-mill levy will bring \$170,550, as against \$158,557 last year.

PRISONERS TAKEN
BY FRENCH ARMY

Paris, Aug. 2, 10:30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"The activity of the artillery has been less marked in Artois and the valley of the Aisne. A number of shells have been thrown into Arras and Soissons. In the Argonne spirited infantry engagements occurred on the night of August 1-2. In the region of Hill 213 the Germans occupied one of our trenches, which a counter attack by our troops recovered in part.

"During the course of the day, after having made use of flaming liquid, the enemy launched a violent attack against our trenches in the region of Marie-Therese and succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of them. We immediately counter attacked and regained the greater part of the ground lost.

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Woivre there was the usual cannonade, more intense around Champlon. In the Vosges a succession of engagements have been going on since the evening of August 1 before the positions which we conquered on the heights of the Linde, of Schatzmannelle and of Barrenkopf. We have carried several German trenches, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking fifty prisoners belonging to two different regiments."

New York, Aug. 2.—The allies are preparing to continue the war for at least three years more, if necessary, according to William Ellis Cory, former president of the United States Steel corporation, who arrived today from the French liner Espagne from Bordeaux.

Mr. Cory said it was problematical as to whether the allies would like to see the United States enter the war, but he thought they would rather have the financial than the military aid of this country.

ROAD FUNDS FOR
FOREST SERVICE

Information was received at forest headquarters today that an allotment of \$31,000 had been made for the Ogden district for road building. The fund is distributed in the district as follows:

Utah, \$9800; Idaho, \$9400; Nevada, \$4,700; Wyoming, \$4,000; and Arizona, \$3,000.

District Forester L. F. Knapp left this afternoon for Boise, Idaho, where he will confer with timber companies respecting the campaign that may have to be waged against forest fires in the northern country. The fire season is considered to be between August 15 and September 15 of each year. No fires have yet been reported in the Ogden district.

Forester C. H. Kendall has returned from the Teton forest, Idaho, where he has recently been directing forest road building, between Victor and Jackson. He states that Victor is a growing little town and that it now boasts of electric lights and paved sidewalks. Sixteen teams and about 30 men are engaged on the new road, says the forester.

BOYS ARE TO FACE
SERIOUS CHARGE

Glen and Sherman Anderson, sons of Adolph Anderson of Burch Creek, are to face charges of assault with intent to commit murder in the near future, according to complaints which were drawn up against them yesterday in Judge Gunnell's juvenile court. The complaints allege that one of the boys fired a shot from a 22-calibre rifle at Solomon C. Stephens two days ago at Burch Creek.

Stephens has a farm near the Anderson place and, according to his story, has had trouble with Anderson and his sons. A few days ago, he and Phil Garner built a dam as a part of their irrigation system and this was destroyed by unknown parties a short time after it was constructed. When the builders discovered the act, they started on a search for the guilty parties and, Stephens says, they were near the destroyed dam, being partly hidden in the brush, when they saw the two Anderson boys approach.

The boys did not see the two men, but their dog did, and commenced barking. Stephens arose and, as he came into view of the boys, one of them fired a shot at him, the bullet almost hitting him. The boys then ran.

CLOTHING STOCK BURNED.
Pocatello, Idaho, Aug. 2.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire completely destroyed the clothing stock, valued at \$40,000 of Leo N. Lewis and the building owned by Trapp & Pierce. The fire started in the center of the building from an unknown cause and spread very fast.

In thirty minutes after arriving at the fire the department had it under

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St. Louis	\$51.20	
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control. The Imperial restaurant next door was unharmed.

Real Estate Transfers
Prudence Hewitt to Lydia Purdy, part of lot 9, block 10, South Ogden survey. Consideration, \$700.
Joseph W. Jensen and wife to Ellen R. Pugh, part of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 5 north, range 2 west, Salt Lake meridian. Consideration, \$125.
Jennie E. Nelson to Guy B. Nelson and wife, part of lot 2, block 32, plat A, Ogden survey. Consideration, \$1.

NOTICE
The next regular meeting of the Utah State Board of Examiners of Barbers will be held August 9, 1915, at the Lone Star Barber Shop, 318 25th St. for the examination of all applicants of Ogden and vicinity.
By order of the Board,
E. H. HAYES, President.
—Advertisement.

BODY, SOUL AND
SPIRIT IS THEME

"Body, Soul and Spirit" was the theme of Evangelist Booth last night at the tent, Washington avenue and Twenty-sixth street. He said in part: "The Scriptures are emphatic in the teaching that there is no part of man conscious after death. Death is the opposite of life. Life is consciousness, and death unconsciousness. A man receives a blow on the head, and is rendered unconscious. A number of days pass. He is then restored to consciousness. The time which passed while unconscious seemed to him as but a moment. However, according to the popular notion, the man was not struck hard enough. If he had been hit a little harder, he would have known more than he had before death."

"Paul speaks of the body, soul and spirit. 1 Thess. 5:23. We shall consider these three parts of man. 'Everyone will acknowledge that the body dies.' 'Now all the soul that any one can know about, is the soul that the bible speaks of, and God says, 'The soul that sinneth it shall die.' Ezek. 18:4, 20. That which is subject to death is not immortal. If the soul is the immortal part, then the body, birds and creeping things are also immortal; for we read, 'To ever beasts

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